



GWHMUN 2024

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE



Agenda: Discussing the proliferation of arms in the Middle East with special reference to the involvement of non-state actors

BACKGROUND GUIDE



TABLE OF CONTENTS



1. Letter from the Executive Board
2. Introduction to UNSC
3. Introduction to Agenda
4. Key Terms
5. Case Studies
6. Relevant UN Treaties/International Law
7. QARMA
8. General MUN Rules of Procedure
9. Further Reading



Letter from the Executive Board



Greetings from your Executive Board!

Welcome to the Disarmament and International Security Committee! DISEC is a committee that not only requires extensive research and preparation from each delegate, but also hard work and perseverance during committee sessions. From finding ways to diplomatically hold another nation accountable for their actions to lobbying countries of differing ideologies, this committee is filled with obstacles and challenges to overcome. However, the Executive Board recommends that each delegate prepares for all circumstances; by doing so, delegates will be more than ready to face any hurdle in their path to success.

The purpose of the background guide is not for delegates to base their entire research off of, but rather to serve as a propelling force for more insightful, in-depth research. This document consists of a brief introduction to DISEC as well as the agenda, a brief history of the agenda, case studies, international documents and legalities, QARMA, key terminology and further research links. The EB highly encourages delegates to venture into the links attached at the end of this document as it can drastically increase the amount of knowledge delegates intake prior to committee.

Miguel de Cervantes, a Spanish writer, said, “to be prepared is half the victory”. Not only does intense research prepare a delegate for impromptu speeches, but it also ensures that delegates are ready to answer press questions regarding their country. Nevertheless, the committee sessions demand more than just adequate knowledge about the agenda. They require assertiveness, diplomacy and public-speaking skills. Moreover, to excel in a Model United Nations conference, the most important element is arguably confidence. Stan Smith once said, “experience tells you what to do; confidence allows you to do it.” In conclusion, delegates, the biggest request that we make as your Executive Board is for you to have the confidence to put yourself and your thoughts forward, and to not let the judgement of other individuals hinder your actions in any way.



We look forward to seeing each of you in Greenwood High Junior MUN 2024!

With appreciation,

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Introduction to Committee



The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), also known as the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, is one of the six major United Nations General Assembly committees. Established alongside the United Nations itself, on October 24, 1945, the DISEC primarily focuses on issues concerning the proliferation of arms, militarization, and threats to international security. It aims to address these issues through disarmament and international cooperation.

The First Committee engages in conversation and addresses issues of seven main thematic clusters; nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, outer space (disarmament aspects), conventional weapons, regional disarmament and security, other disarmament measures and international security, and disarmament machinery.





Introduction to the agenda and background



The issue of arms proliferation in the Middle East, with a particular emphasis on the involvement of non-state actors, is a pressing challenge that requires the globe's immediate attention. The widespread availability and trafficking of conventional weapons in the volatile Middle East landscape has not only driven regional conflicts but also posed a serious threat to global peace and security.

The intricate web of geopolitical tensions, historical animosities, and complex regional dynamics has created an environment conducive to both state and non-state actors illegally transferring and possessing arms. The ramifications of this proliferation go beyond borders, affecting political stability, human rights, and socioeconomic development. Non-state actors, ranging from insurgent groups to terrorist organisations, play an important role in perpetuating the cycle of violence, complicating efforts to reduce the flow of arms.

The United Nations General Assembly has charged the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) with developing strategies to combat arms proliferation in the Middle East. The committee must address the underlying causes, identify responsible parties, and offer viable solutions. Delegates to DISEC are encouraged to engage in constructive dialogue based on international law, treaties, and diplomatic mechanisms. They must look into ways to improve regional security, discourage illicit arms transfers, and address the involvement of non-state actors. The international community can foster long-term stability and security in the Middle East through diplomatic cooperation and innovative policymaking, thereby contributing to global disarmament and peace.



Historical Information

1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

As mentioned previously, the Non-Proliferation Treaty that was created in 1968 was the result of increasing nuclear development in several countries. The United States and the Soviet Union were both interested in the signing of this treaty, as the costs of updating and moreover developing nuclear weapons were high, and this would ensure that neither party had more nuclear capacity than the other.

1972 Nuclear Proliferation in Pakistan

Under Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the state of Pakistan began developing nuclear weapons in the 1970s. The Kahuta Project was Pakistan's first attempt to develop fissile material and nuclear testing. The development of nuclear weapons was said to be the result of their loss of East Pakistan in 1971 as a result of the Bangladesh Liberation War. The Pakistani government's primary concern was that India would overrun its nuclear weapon facilities in an armed offensive if the nuclear facilities were located close to the India-Pakistan border. As a result, they decided to locate these facilities to the north and west of the country, near Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The issue with this decision is that these facilities are now in regions dominated by Pakistani non-state actors such as the Pakistani Taliban, and these regions are also home to al-Qaeda, a highly volatile Sunni Islamist militant group. On November 1st, 2007, these NSA's launched an attack on the nuclear missile storage facility at Sargodha. On December 10th, 2007, they launched another attack at a nuclear airbase in Kamra by a suicide bomber. Most significantly, on August 21st, 2008, Pakistani Taliban suicide bombers blew up entry points at the Wah cantonment, known to be one of Pakistan's main nuclear weapon assembly sites. These events have proved that the non-state actors located in the regions where Pakistan established their nuclear facilities had, and still have, the ability to attack these facilities and expose the inhabitants to radiological hazards.



1967 Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Proliferation by Israel

Following the Six-Day War in 1967, Israel substantially increased the amount of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) that it produced. It was believed that Israel manufactured their explosive weapons using highly enriched uranium stolen from the U.S. Navy fuel plant. By 1974, the CIA believed that Israel had stockpiled a number of fission weapons. The Vela Incident, which occurred on September 22nd, 1979, was when a double flash of light was detected in the Southern Indian Ocean; this was possibly Israel's first nuclear test. The Irgun, a Zionist extremist organisation, are known for the King David Hotel attack in 1946 and the Deir Yassin massacre in 1948. This NSA inevitably required arms for their operations, and one of the main ways in which they acquired arms was by establishing workshops that manufactured spare parts for weapons, as well as land mines and hand grenades. Furthermore, Irgun armed themselves by stealing weapons from the British military and police forces, showing the notable lack of security measures that governmental organisations often have with regards to their arm stockpiles.

Listed below are a number of significant attacks initiated by non-state actors:

June 25, 1996: Khobar Towers bombing in Saudi Arabia. A truck bomb exploded near a housing complex for US Air Force personnel, killing 19 and injuring hundreds.

October 12, 2000: Attack on the USS Cole in the Yemeni port of Aden. A small boat loaded with explosives approached the USS Cole and detonated, killing 17 US Navy sailors and injuring many more.

September 11, 2001: Al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four passenger planes, crashing two into the World Trade Center in New York City and one into the Pentagon. The fourth plane crashes in a field in Pennsylvania.

October 4th, 2007: Four guards from Blackwater, a PMC based in the United States, opened fire in Nisour Square, Iraq, resulting in the death of 17 civilians. The guards were later pardoned by the former President of the USA.



November 19, 2015: Hotel attack in Bamako, Mali. Gunmen affiliated with Al-Mourabitoun and Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb stormed the Radisson Blu Hotel, killing 20 people.

November 24, 2017: Mosque attack in Sinai, Egypt. Militants bombed and opened fire on a mosque in the northern Sinai Peninsula, killing 311 people.





Key Terms



- **Impunity** - Impunity refers to the lack of accountability for illicit operators and NSAs when transferring arms or committing violence, often due to inadequate legal mechanisms or political protection.
- **Non-State Actor (NSA)** - An entity not a direct organ of any recognized state or government structure, and thus not under their direct command. The broad definition of an NSA can include terrorist and militant organisations like ISIS, rebel movements, as well as private military companies and arms manufacturers. Their impunity and lack of oversight makes them a slippery spot for international organisations to combat their significant role in regional conflict.
- **Private Military (and Security) Company (PMC or PMSC)** - A private company providing security or armed combat services for financial gain. These may include direct combat interference (although illegal), such as the services often provided by the Wagner group, or general security needs. Their personnel are referred to as private military contractors or security contractors. These companies pose unique challenges to the international community as they often operate at an extremely sophisticated level, similar to a state's armed forces, but as an NSA, benefit from impunity.
- **Paramilitary Groups** - Unofficial armed groups operating with the support, funding, or approval of the legal state authority to carry out violent acts and armed attacks.
- **Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)** - A subset of two types of weapons, small arms and light weapons. Small arms refer to individual-service (as in requiring only one infantryman to operate) kinetic projectile firearms like handguns and rifles. Light weapons on the other hand, include weapons that require an infantry crew operating them, or contain explosive munitions or incendiary devices. SALW also includes any man portables weapons not listed above, ammunition, grenades or land mines. SALW does not include weapons that require a non-infantry carrier, such as fixed mounting weapons systems. They make up the major part of the arms trade and their ability to be easily transported and operated with limited personnel makes effective implementation of regulation difficult. Regulating illicit SALWs are key to regulating arms proliferation among NSAs.



- **Uncontrolled Arms Flows** - The trade and transfer of arms, especially SALWs, to NSAs while largely unregulated or controlled by state authorities. Reducing uncontrolled arms flows is key to reigning in rampant arms distribution to rogue parties that contribute to regional and international insecurity and violence.
- **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)** - Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons capable of a high order of destruction or causing mass casualties and exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part from the weapon. An exact definition is not provided within international law, but its categories within (chemical, nuclear, radiological, etc) and specific weapons that would be considered WMDs have been stated.
- **Conventional Arms** - Weapons that are not WMDs or improvised weapons, in the simplest terms, including SALWs, mines, bombs, shells, missiles, and cluster munitions. These are often arms that are more difficult to regulate and trace, compared to the stringent measures placed on WMDs.
- **Middle East** - The geopolitical region encompasses the Arabian Peninsula, the Levant, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Afghanistan, and Iraq. It may also be extended to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), as countries such as Libya are also deeply involved in the conflicts that arise in this region. The Middle East is infamous for its extremist and militant groups (which are NSAs!) that cause conflict and destruction, including but not limited to, ISIS, ISIL, Al-Qaeda, and the Houthi. Preventing uncontrolled arms flow to these groups, which prevents their mechanism for their destruction, is key to maintaining regional and international security and disarmament of the region.
- **Responsible Transfers** - Responsible transfers are arms trade activities that are conducted in compliance with international laws and regulations. Before authorising arms transfers, officials from exporting and transiting countries are urged by the Arms Trade Treaty to consider the intended use and the potential destination of weapons.
- **Exporting States** - Exporting states are countries that supply weapons to other countries or NSAs. It is important for exporting states to comply with international regulations, exercise restraint, and assess the potential impacts of arms transfers on regional security and stability. Exporting states must exercise responsible arms transfers to prevent unintended proliferation of arms and its consequences. Exporting states include both Western and Eastern countries like France and China, but some important ones that especially contribute to issues regarding NSAs in the Middle East include states like Iran.



Case Studies

Taliban

In the last two decades, various states have provided arms to Afghanistan's previous government in order to support their fight against the Taliban. This included 2,763 armoured vehicles, 90 transport helicopters from Russia, 6 combat helicopters from Czechia and more. Despite the intended usage of these supplies, they were often lost and then repurposed by the Taliban for their spread of terror. In 2021, the Taliban were reported to have seized U.S. made weapons from fleeing Afghan forces. These ranged from night-vision goggles and guns to planes.

Palestinian Arm Proliferation

During the 1970s, Russia sought better relations with the Palestinians in order to balance their regional power against the United States. As a result, they provided both arms and training to numerous Palestinian groups, leading to the proliferation of weapons in the region. Recently, Hamas has been known to produce anti-tank missiles for usage in the war against Israel. The quality of arms used in the conflict has improved, meaning the impact of the usage of such arms is further exacerbated.

Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e-Taiba's Use of American Arms

When the U.Ss withdrew from the conflict in Afghanistan, they left a number of arms and weaponry behind. These weapons have been reportedly used by NSAs such as Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e-Taiba in their annexation attempt of Kashmir. This is a very clear example of the way in which abandoned or disregarded arms often end up in the hands of NSAs which then use them to execute their militant activities.

SADAT

SADAT is a Turkish Private Military Company that has been accused of training Islamist Jihadists, providing them with arms, transferring funds to Hamas and selling weapons to militias in the Libyan Civil War. In 2021, SADAT was accused of shipping arms to a violent NSA named Al-Nusra Front in Syria.



Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) fought to create an independent Tamil state in Sri Lanka. They played a major role in arms procurement and proliferation of arms in Asia, and have reportedly gained military training from Palestinian NSAs in the Middle Eastern region. Prior to 1987, the LTTE obtained the bulk of its arms from India. India's Research and Analysis Wing was the main benefactor of the LTTE, by providing insurgent training and arms to the organisation. Although the LTTE operated in Sri Lanka and not the Middle East specifically, they were connected to NSAs in the Middle East, and the patterns in which they procured their arms can also be identified in the Middle East.





Relevant UN Treaties/ International Law



The United Nations Charter is the foundational legal document that guides member states' actions in maintaining international peace and security. The Charter's basic values, such as the necessity of resolving conflicts amicably and the proscription against using force outside of self-defence, should be emphasised by delegates. It is important to recognise and uphold the Disarmament & International Security Committee's jurisdiction to deal with threats to international peace, including those brought on by the spread of weapons.

Delegates are encouraged to view the Arms Trade Treaty as a critical tool for regulating the international trade in conventional weapons. The ATT aims to prevent the illegal trade of weapons and reduce their impact on peace and security. Delegates should look into improving the treaty's implementation, increasing transparency, and encouraging states to ratify and follow its provisions.

Given the potential use of chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East, the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions are especially important. Delegates should advocate for strict adherence to these conventions, ensuring that regional states meet their disarmament commitments and take steps to prevent the acquisition and use of such weapons.

Relevant UN Bodies and Resolutions

- **Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)** - The ATT is an international treaty with 113 party states that legally binds them to regulatory action on international arms trade, including the necessity to track exports and prevention of diverting arms to the illicit trade flow, and uphold the lawful use of arms by authorised parties consistent with international humanitarian law. The ATT is the main international legal documentation regarding arms proliferation. Unfortunately, many states are not party or even signatory, including Russia, most of the Middle East, and the USA, having quit the treaty in 2019.



- United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) - All UN member states (in 2001) agreed to improve national small arms laws, import/export controls, and stockpile management – and to engage in cooperation and assistance. The PoA is based on a system that requires states to submit national implementation reports on the PoA.
- United Nations Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms and UNGA Resolution 50/70 - UNGA Res 50/70 requests the Secretary General of the Disarmament Commission to submit a report on Small Arms regarding disarmament, and this report is conducted with a panel with the named governmental experts. The panel's report is useful as it describes guidelines and frameworks that may be useful in combating arms proliferation. Delegates are advised however, that using information from these reports concerning modern day data may not be accurate as they were mainly made during the late 1990s.
- Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition - Also known as the Firearms Protocol, it is the only global legally binding instrument to counter the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. The Firearms Protocol provides for a framework for States to control and regulate licit arms and arms flows, prevent their diversion into the illegal circuit, facilitate the investigation and prosecution of related offences without hampering legitimate transfers. It includes a number of mechanisms for states to implement to achieve these goals.
- The International Tracing Instrument (ITI) - The International Tracing Instrument (ITI) was adopted in December 2005 to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit SALWs.
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - The NPT is a landmark international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear and general disarmament, and promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The NPT has three main pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Non-nuclear-weapon states commit not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons, while nuclear-weapon states commit to eventual disarmament. The NPT is a key piece of documentation regarding the proliferation of nuclear WMDs, and similar treaties are in place regarding biological and chemical WMDs.



QARMA



QARMA stands for “Questions a Resolution Must Answer.”

1. What methods can be used to prevent non-state actors from acquiring arms?
2. How can the proliferation of arms caused by NSAs be identified and differentiated from the proliferation of arms by state parties?
3. How can the international community work collaboratively in order to detain and bring to justice NSAs of concern?
4. In what way can arms trades be monitored?
5. What legal consequences can be enforced for the proliferation of arms by NSAs?
6. How can the funding of arms be identified and further prevented by countries?
7. What existing legally binding frameworks can be improved upon and recognised by states?
8. What measures should be taken against state parties who support NSAs by providing these bodies with arms, thereby aiding in the proliferation of arms?



General Rules of Procedure



Rules of procedure refer to the formal conduct delegates are expected to maintain during the conference. It is essential to adhere to the rules and maintain decorum for the smooth flow of the committee. For this conference, we will be adhering to the UNA-USA format of rules of procedure.

Begin formal session

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to begin the formal session.

Setting the Agenda

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to set the agenda as “Agenda of the committee”.

Roll call

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to begin a roll call. When your allotted country is called upon during the roll call, you have two options either say “present and voting” or simply say “present”. (Note: If a delegate says “present and voting”, they cannot abstain from voting on the resolution at the end of committee.)

General Speaker's list

Committee generally begins formal debate by starting the ‘GSL’ (General Speaker's list). It serves the purpose of allowing a delegate to express their stance on the agenda. A GSL is non-exhaustive.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to establish the general speakers' list



Moderated Caucus

This motion can be raised when the committee wants to debate on a specific topic.

How to raise it?: The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to suspend formal session/debate and move into a Moderated Caucus on “topic” for a time period of “x” minutes allotting “x” minute per speaker. In case a delegate does not get recognized to speak, a delegate can send in your point through substantive chit.

Format of substantive chit:

Substantive chits are written as follows;

To: The Executive Board (may be abbreviated as

From Delegate of: (your allocated country)

Unmoderated Caucus

This motion is proposed when delegates wish to discuss the committee's status among themselves and further evaluate their next actions.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated Caucus for a time period of “x” minutes.

Points

1) Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: This point is raised by a delegate to clarify anything regarding the rules of procedure or to know the status of the committee (For example: to know which delegate is speaking next/ if the EB is accepting more speakers)

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of a parliamentary inquiry.

2) Point of Personal Privilege: This point is raised by a delegate to address a personal issue. (For example: to ask another delegate to repeat a point they made in their speech/to be excused from the committee)

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of personal privilege.



3) Point of Order: This point can be raised by a delegate to point out logical or factual inaccuracies in the speeches of other delegates.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of order, Factual inaccuracy/ Logical Fallacy (either one)

4) Point of Information: This is raised when a delegate wants to ask questions about another delegate's speech.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of information

If you ask a question and are still not satisfied with the answer, you can raise a follow-up question right after the delegate answers.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” wants to raise a follow-up question (Note: This point can be denied if the Chairperson feels so).

If a delegate wants to ask a question VIA chit, you can use this format :

POINT OF INFORMATION

TO: Delegate of “country you want to question”

VIA: Executive Board

FROM: Delegate of “your allotted country”

* *state the question**

Working Paper

A working paper is the preliminary draft of solutions that the committee comes up with, and is usually turned in and presented by the blocs on the second day. They serve as a basis for delegates to see which blocs have stances that align with theirs and to subsequently merge for drafting the final resolution.

Working papers have no strict format. That is, operative and preambulatory clauses are not required, and the paper can be presented in a series of rough points as well.

Sponsors are delegates who have contributed the most towards writing the working paper. For presentation and Q&A, any delegate from the bloc can come up to present the paper and answer relevant questions.



Draft Resolution

A draft resolution or resolution, contains all the solutions that committee wants to introduce in the form of a formal document that will be discussed and put to vote in front of the committee. If passed, this acts as a set of suggestions and recommendations to those who agree with it on the issue at hand.

Sponsors are those who have majorly written the resolution, whose countries must agree with every clause and amendment. The number of sponsors is usually kept between 2 and 4, this will be informed to the committee on the day of the conference.

Signatories are those who would like to see the resolution discussed in front of the committee. A signatory does not necessarily agree with the resolution, just wants to see it be debated. A delegate can be a signatory to more than one resolution. Resolutions must have at least 1/3rd of the committee's strength as signatories to be able to present them to the committee.

An amendment to a resolution is in the form of an edit, addition, or deletion to the resolution that has been presented to the committee. This is usually sent to the chairs after the resolution has been discussed and through a motion, the committee is in an amendment session. If more than 1/3rd the number of a resolution's total number of operative clauses are accepted as amendments, the resolution will be scrapped. When an amendment is presented to the chairs, the sponsors of the resolution will be given the option to either accept it as friendly or unfriendly. A friendly amendment is automatically accepted, and the content that was aimed to be changed, added or deleted is done as such. An unfriendly amendment means that the committee will vote, to decide whether or not the change shall be made. This is done through a simple majority vote.

1) (To introduce Resolution) the delegate of “your allotted country” would like to raise a motion to introduce ***RESOLUTION NAME***

2) (Amendments) The delegate of “your allotted country” would like to raise a motion to move into the amendment session for ***RESOLUTION NAME***

3) (To vote on the resolution) the delegate of “your allotted country” would like to raise a motion to table the ***RESOLUTION NAME*** for the voting procedure.



Resolution Format

(Name of resolution)

Sponsors:

Signatories:

Topic: XYZ

Committee name,

(Preambulatory Clauses)

1. Every preambulatory clause ends with a comma (,)

(Operative clauses)

1. Every Operative clause ends with a semicolon (;)

2. Every sub-clause to a resolution should end with a comma (,) till and unless it is the last sub-clause to the main clause, it shall end with a semicolon (;)

3. Every main clause before starting with a sub-clause should have a colon (:)

4. Full stop at the end of the resolution

Voting

Voting is of 2 types, procedural and substantive. Procedural voting requires a simple majority, which is set at 50%+1 of committee strength. For example, if a committee has 100 people, the simple majority is set at 51 votes. Procedural Voting is used in cases such as voting upon motions. Substantive voting requires a 2/3rds majority. This is primarily used in voting upon a resolution. For example, if a committee has 100 members, the majority will be set at 67 votes.

Press Conference

The questions may range from matters of foreign policy, the agenda itself or controversial actions by the respective nations of the delegates, with the intended purpose being to test the depth of the research and knowledge of the delegates.



Further Reading



- The GA Handbook: A Practical Guide to the United Nations General Assembly (PDF) (2nd ed.). New York: Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations. 2017. ISBN 978-0-615-49660-3.
- Prohibiting Arms Transfers to Non-State Actors and the Arms Trade Treaty (PDF). Paul Holtom. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. 2022.
- The Arms Trade Treaty.
- United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. UNODA based Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. UN Office on Disarmament Affair Official PoA site.
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute - A useful independent source for many things regarding disarmament.
- UNGA Resolution 50/70 - General and complete disarmament.
- Reports and notes by the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms.
- UN Office on Drugs and Crime - Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition
- The International Tracing Instrument: Examining options to support operationalization - United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.
- Iran 'likely' smuggling weapons to Yemen: UN report - 9 Jan 2022. Al Jazeera on the Wall Street Journal (confidential UNSC report cited by the Journal)
- Secret UN report reveals North Korea attempts to supply Houthis with weapons - Archived 4 August 2018. Alarabiya on Reuters (confidential UN report cited by Reuters)
- Taliban Seize U.S. Weapons in Afghanistan, Stockpiling Helicopters, Guns and Trucks - Aug 20 2021. Wall Street Journal on abandoned weapons after the collapse of the US-NATO backed Afghanistan Republic.



- Turkish Militias and Proxies - Dr. Hay Eyten Cohen Yanarocak and Dr. Jonathan Spyer. Archived 16 May 2022. A Research paper about Türkiye, SADAT International Defence Consultancy and its connection to Hamas weapons proliferation among other Turkish NSA activities.
- <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/npt#:~:text=Given%20the%20excessive%20costs%20involved,competition%20in%20strategic%20weapons%20development>.
- <https://ctc.westpoint.edu/the-terrorist-threat-to-pakistans-nuclear-weapons/>
- <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/topical-backgrounder/2021/transfers-major-arms-afghanistan-between-2001-and-2020>
- <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/us-weapons-afghanistan-taliban-kashmir-rcna67134>
- <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7249/mr1405oti.17>

